(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2607.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1796.

LEIPSIC, *September* 23.

THE situation of the enemy's army commanded by general Moreau, is now such as to give no further apprehension whatever as to the security of the whole circle of Franconia, and also a great part of that of Suabia; general Nauendorff having, by his different movements, obtained in those parts a decided superiority of opinion over that of the enemy. General Moreau's army, in the environs of Donawert, Augsburg, and Ulm, is in such confusion and terror, that they have nothing left but to seek how to effect their retreat over the Rhine. The Imperial troops have taken possession of Stockach and Constadt, and extend themselves all along the Upper Rhine to Stallhofen, and even so far as to Kehl. All accounts received from those parts are filled with particulars relative to the capture of different French commissaries, together with their plunder, &c. by the advanced Austrian troops. In this they are most eagerly supported by the peasants of those countries, who vie only one with another in discovering every thing concealed by the enemy, and also in leading the Imperial troops through all difficult passes; by all which means a great number of the French fall daily into the hands of their pursuers.

LONDON, *October* 18.

The following state papers, of which we have received authentic copies by the Hamburg mail, appear to us of so interesting a complexion, that although they are not of a very recent date, we trust our readers will be gratified with a perusal of them.

Copy of a dispatch from count Osterman, chancellor to the empress of Russia, to M. D. Bulzow, Russian chargé des affaires, at Madrid, dated Petersburg, December 25, 1795.

SIR,

THE empress was already informed, through the public prints, of the treaty of peace concluded between Spain and the French, and the unpleasant sensations which this unexpected and disagreeable transition had produced in her Imperial majesty's mind, were greatly increased when this intelligence was confirmed by the minister of his Catholic majesty. The motives, however, has, during the new connexion which so happily subsists between her and his Catholic majesty, met with too many opportunities of learning the true sentiments of that prince, not to be thoroughly convinced that the concurrence of the most imperious circumstances can alone have determined him to act in direct opposition to his principles. No doubt it has been to him a task infinitely hard, to enter into negotiations with those, who with their own hands murdered the chief of his illustrious family, and to conclude a peace with those disturbers of the safety and tranquillity of all Europe. No one knows better than her Imperial majesty to value and appreciate all the difficulties and obstacles which his Catholic majesty must have had to surmount, before he could prevail upon himself to adopt a measure, which, to all appearance, has been brought about through the most urgent necessity and the most threatening danger.

Her Imperial majesty being at a loss to account for the motives which can have determined his Catholic majesty thus to withdraw his interest from that of the coalition, cannot but persevere in the opinion, that notwithstanding this sudden change, his Catholic majesty will continue sincerely to interest himself in the success of the operations of the Evangelic powers, and so far from throwing any obstacle in the way of the new measures which those powers may find it necessary to pursue, rather support them by every means the system of neutrality he may perhaps think proper to adopt does not preclude.

His Catholic majesty cannot yet have forgotten the high importance of the cause for which the coalesced powers are contending; to restore order and tranquillity, to lead the nations back to a sense of their duty, and to shield all Europe from the most dangerous infection. These are the important motives which have engaged the coalesced powers to unite their counsels, and exert their joint efforts to render them triumphant.

It is for this purpose that the three courts have lately, by means of a solemn treaty of alliance, strengthened the ties by which they were united. Their reciprocal interest is therefore so intimately connected and interwoven, and their determination so firm, that it would be impossible to obstruct the operations of one of them without forcing the others most warmly to embrace his cause.

Of this description is essentially the situation of her Imperial majesty, with respect to the king of Great-Britain; so that in case of need, her Imperial majesty would be obliged to assist and support him to the utmost extent of her power. But fortunately, such connexions subsist between his Catholic majesty and the king of Great-Britain, in consequence of several treaties entered into the year 1793, as can never cease to be dear to his Catholic majesty, and neither the conveniency nor usefulness of which have been affected by a change of affairs produced by the most imperious circumstances.

This important consideration, in addition to that which proceeds from the favourable disposition of his Catholic majesty towards the common cause, cannot but render her Imperial majesty perfectly easy with respect to the conduct which his Catholic majesty is likely to pursue. Her Imperial majesty is of opinion, that it will be both candid and sincere, and it would be painful for her to suppose, that in any case whatever his Catholic majesty could favour measures tending to obstruct and oppose the avowed purposes of the three allied courts.

You, Sir, will adopt the most proper means officially to communicate to the ministry of his Catholic majesty the honour of his dispatch, and to make it the subject of a conference you are to request of the prince of Peace.

(Signed) COUNT OSTERMAN.

Translation of the answer of his excellency the prince of Peace, to M. de Bulzow, dated Santa Cruz, March 17, 1796.

I HAVE received your letter of the 22d of February, with a copy of the dispatch, which you, Sir, have received from your court by the last courier from London, and must return you in answer, that the king, my master, has with much pleasure learned the friendly terms, in which on the part of her Imperial majesty, he has been acquainted with the close alliance concluded with the courts of Vienna and London, which certainly cannot have been the result of the circumstances, which existed in Poland at the time when the forces of her Imperial majesty might have been employed at a point where were rallied those of all monarchs, who united for the preservation of their existence and the mutual support of their rights. At that period, the king, my master, gave the strongest proofs of his grief at the misfortune of a beloved cousin, and foresaw that his dominions were drawing near that universal corruption, which results from madness without bounds. He waged war against tyrants, but was unable to learn who they were, for he did not know, following the capricious dictates of their levity, who were the good Frenchmen that defended the cause of their king. He was only able to discern, that but a few victims of their sense of honour were his true adherents, who followed him to the grave. The desire of the king, my master, was however, so earnest, that notwithstanding the ill founded hopes held out by the combined powers, he prosecuted the most vigorous and most expensive war.

There was no sovereign but the king endeavoured to prevail upon him, by the most advantageous proposals, to join his majesty. Notwithstanding this request addressed to the empress at different times, since the last months of 1791, and during the year 1792, by M. de Galvez, Spanish minister in Russia, and M. de Zinowiel, who resided in the same quality at Madrid, but especially in October, 1792, and December, 1793, when M. d'Amas, then Spanish charge d'affaires at Petersburgh, and soon after M. d'Oris, minister of his Catholic majesty, had long conferences on this subject, the former with count Osterman, and the latter with count Besborodko. Notwithstanding all this, there did not exist the least circumstance which promised an active co-operation on the part of the empress, nor does it appear that the occupation of Poland could have prevented her from co-operating in favour of the common cause. It was under these circumstances, that the king, my master, no doubt from fear and apprehension of disastrous consequences for his kingdom, resolved to make peace, convinced, that if he were left without assistance in the war, that support which might be promised him for the attainment of peace, would prove still less efficacious. This is the true situation of Spain, and his Catholic majesty obliges himself to fulfil whatever he has promised, for the benefit of the common cause, in which, at the same time, he must, for the future, decline participating in any measure, which has no certain and consistent object. I have the honour, &c.

The PRINCE DE LA PAZ.

NEW YORK, *December* 16.

We have an account by a vessel from North Carolina, that a serious dispute has taken place at Wilmington, between the people of that place and the French. The occasion is said to be, the refusal of some merchants to deliver to the French a quantity of sugar, which had been landed and libelled from a prize vessel, for the purpose of repairing her, before the French had reimbursed the merchants for the monies they had advanced for the repairs. It is said force was employed; that two sailors belonging to New-York were killed, and the inhabitants of the town under arms. We give this as probable, as the report comes from a respectable quarter.

Dec. 21. Wednesday received a Halifax paper of the 1st inst. containing the following late European intelligence.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 18, 1796.

Downing-street, October 18.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from captain Augustus and Robert Cracraft, Esq. by the right hon. lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Head quarters of his royal highness the archduke Charles, Fleurus, Sept. 3, 1796.

My Lord,

His royal highness the archduke, leaving a considerable corps in reserve at Windecken, marched with the main body on the 27th to Friedburg. From thence general Kray pushed on with a strong advanced guard towards Wetzlaer, on the approach of which the enemy abandoned the town, and took posts on the heights behind it. General Holtze was detached at the same time towards Weilbourg, but was not able to make himself master of the place.

His royal highness, whose chief operations hitherto to be directed on Wetzlaer, now turned to the left, and followed the great road to Limburg, encamped on the 29th instant near Weyer. His object was to form a junction with the corps under general Neu, which was advancing from Schwalbach, and to endeavour to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line at the points of Limburg and Dietz, whilst general Kray turned it by the left from Wetzlaer, and general Milius kept in check the right, posted near Nassau.

On advancing to reconnoitre the enemy, his royal highness found him very advantageously posted, and a considerable force on the heights in front of Limburg, and as reports received from the advanced corps there was every reason to believe that he meant to dispute the passage of the Lahn, it was judged advisable to defer the attack till the co-operation of general Neu was more certain, and till the reserve, which was ordered up from Windecken, should arrive.

Early on the 30th, his royal highness advanced against the front of the enemy's position, whilst general Neu from Kirberg, turned it. The enemy, who saw himself in danger of being cut off, abandoned the heights with precipitation, and being closely pursued, was obliged to take shelter behind the Lahn, leaving the Austrians masters of Dietz and Limburg. The Tirailleurs defended themselves, however, in the suburbs of the latter, with so much obstinacy, that night came on before it was possible to dislodge them.

From the resistance made at Limburg, the archduke was in hopes that the enemy meant to risk an action in the position of Hadamar, and in consequence the whole army assembled before day break on the 30th, between Dietz and Limburg, from which points it was determined that a general attack should be made. A very thick mist which prevailed in the morning, prevented the troops from advancing so early as was intended; and when it cleared away the enemy was seen in a full retreat, and already at such a distance as to leave no hope of bringing him to action. He abandoned successively in the course of the day, all his posts on the Lahn; those of the left and centre retiring towards the Sieg; and the divisions of the right, and the corps which blockaded Ehrenbreitstein, throwing themselves into the Tete de Pont at Neuwied, and the intrenchments on the left bank of the Rhine.

No time was lost by the different Austrian corps in passing the Lahn in pursuit of the enemy. General Kray was, on the 19th, at Herboon, and pushes on towards Dellenbourg and Siegen. The advanced guard of his royal highness's column is this day at Hochstetenbach, in the direction of Altekirch, and general Neu is in the neighbourhood of Neuwied. The pains which the enemy has bestowed in fortifying the latter place, present difficulties which it will perhaps require time to overcome, but which, in the meantime, will not in any degree retard the progress of the army.

The feeble resistance which the French have made in a post so important, and so advantageous as that behind the Lahn, and which they certainly had resolved to defend, confirms, in the strongest manner the representation which I have had the honour of making to your lordship of the situation of their army. Disorders of every kind have arisen to such a height amongst them, that Jourdan thought it necessary to demand extraordinary and unlimited powers of the directory, without which it would be impossible for him to restore discipline and subordination. This request was not only refused by the directory, but he himself is removed from the command, which is conferred on Bournonville. This circumstance has added much to the discontent of all castes in the army. A number of the officers of the highest rank and reputation have given in their resignations, and the desertion amongst the soldiery is prodigious. Under these circumstances, it is easier to be wished than expected, that the ene-

my may attempt to make another ſtand on this ſide of the Rhine.

I feel infinite ſatisfaction in being able to ſtate to your lordſhip, that from the favourable accounts received of the ſituation of colonel Chuſurd, there is every reaſon to hope that he will be enabled to reſume the functions of his miſſion, much ſooner than was at firſt expected.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Head quarters of his royal highneſs archduke Charles,
Hean, September 20, 1796.

My Lord,

A report is juſt received from lieutenant-general Hotze, in which he ſtates, that in advancing yeſterday evening towards Hochſtedtbach, he found means to bring on a ſerious affair with the rear-guard of the enemy, which terminated entirely in favour of the Auſtrians.

Marceau, general of a diviſion, and diſtinguiſhed among the French for his activity and enterpriſe, is wounded and taken priſoner. His two aid-de-camps have ſhared the ſame fate, and his adjutant-general was left dead on the field. A conſiderable number of inferior officers and privates are likewiſe brought in.

The enemy continues his retreat with the utmoſt precipitation. It is generally ſuppoſed, however, that he will aſſemble his whole force in the ſtrong poſition of Ukerath, and there make another ſtand.

This has induced the archduke to bring nearer to the main body the corps under general Kray, who, in conſequence, encamps to-day at Hakenburg. His royal highneſs will be this evening at Waldrobe; and the advanced guard of general Hotze is puſhed on to Altenkirchen, and Weyerbuch.

A conſiderable corps, drawn from the garriſon of Manheim and Philipſburg, and reinforced by the detachment of cavalry under count Meerfeldt, has advanced into the margraviate of Baden, and has met with much ſucceſs. They have ſurpriſed and diſperſed the corps which the enemy had left in that country, have made a number of priſoners, and taken or deſtroyed a quantity of baggage and ammunition.

Accounts are received of the operations of general La Tour, down to the 14th inſt. by which it appears that general Moreau quitted his poſition on the left bank of the Iſer, on the 10th and 11th inſtant.—General La Tour followed him cloſely, and was on the 12th at Pfaffenhoven. As general Moreau ſeemed to direct his march towards Neuburg, where it was ſuppoſed he would repaſs the Danube, general Nauendorff croſſed the river below that place, in order to watch his motions: and on the 14th engaged in a ſerious affair with his rear-guard, in which the Auſtrians took one piece of cannon, and upwards of 1000 priſoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Head quarters of his royal highneſs the archduke Charles, Weinheim, Sept. 28, 1796.

My Lord,

In my diſpatch of the 20th inſtant, I had the honour of mentioning to your lordſhip the idea which prevailed, that the enemy intended making a ſtand in the poſition of Ukerath. On the 21ſt, however, poſitive information was received, that only a rear-guard remained on the Sieg, the main body having taken the direction of Duſſeldorff, whilſt two diviſions of the right wing had actually croſſed the Rhine at Bonn.

The archduke now ſaw himſelf at liberty to undertake the projected operation towards the Upper Rhine; and he loſt not a moment in making the neceſſary arrangements for that purpoſe.

Lieutenant-general Wefnech, who commands the army deſtined for the defence of the Lahn, received orders to advance on the 22d to Ukerath and the Seig; and at the ſame time his royal highneſs began his march towards the Meyn. He croſſed that river on the 25th inſtant, and leaving a conſiderable reſerve cantoned betwixt Mayence and Francfort, proceeds to the Upper Rhine.

The lateſt reports from lieutenant-general Petraſch, after mentioning a number of ſucceſsful expeditions, in which the loſs of the enemy has been very conſiderable, ſtate the unfortunate iſſue of an attempt made on Kell on the 17th inſt. The attack took place in two columns, and was at firſt completely ſucceſsful. The French were driven from the town and fort with great loſs and forced to take refuge on the other ſide of the Rhine. Unluckily, the commanding officer of one of the Auſtrian columns was killed, and that of the other taken priſoner during the affair, and the troops deprived of their leaders, fell into the greateſt confuſion, whilſt the French, having received a reinforcement from Straſburg, paſſed the bridge which the Auſtrians had neglected to deſtroy, and falling on them before they could be brought into any degree of order drove them in their turn from the poſt which they had ſo gallantly carried.

Lieutenant-general Petraſch, after an unſucceſsful effort to diſlodge the enemy, retired to his poſition at Biſchofſheim; and, leaving a detachment to obſerve Kell, and guard the paſs of the Knubis, and the valley of the Kinſig, he marched with the reſt of his corps towards Stutgard where his van-guard would arrive on the 24th inſtant.

By reports from general La Tour, it appears that Moreau, who, I had the honour of mentioning to your lordſhip, had retreated from the Yſer, behind the Leck, made a forward movement on the 17th inſt. drove in the Auſtrian out poſts and extended himſelf as far as Landſberg, on the Leck.

General Frolig, defeending the Iller, occupied on the 17th, Immenſtatt and Kempen, and on the 19th advanced to Hoy, where he completely defeated the enemy, made 500 priſoners, and diſperſed the reſt of the corps in the woods; and thus the right of Moreau was completely uncovered.

General Nauendorff, in the mean-time, had advanced with a conſiderable corps to Nordlingen, from whence he took poſſeſſion, on the 20th, of Donawert and the Schellenberg. His parties extended to Dillingen, Ulm and Gemond, from whence he had put himſelf in connexion with the light troops of general Petraſch at Conſtadt.

Under theſe circumſtances, Moreau felt the neceſſity of a retreat. In the night of the 20th, he repaſſed the Leck at Augſburg and Rain; on the 22d his head quarters were at Weiſſenhorn, and he had occupied Ulm, which was commanded by general Nauendorff. General La Tour had croſſed the Leck on the 22d inſt. and his advanced guard was at Werthinger.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Head quarters of the archduke Charles of Auſtria,
Schwetzingen, Sept. 30.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that general Moreau, after abandoning his poſition on the Leck directed his retreat with very conſiderable part of the army towards Ulm.

Six commiſſaries, and all the people belonging to the bread department, were taken on the 22d inſt. upon the roads leading from Ulm towards Conſtadt and Stutgard. They had been ſent forward to prepare bread at the two latter places for four diviſions of general Moreau's army; from which circumſtance, as well as from other intelligence, it was evident that he intended to croſs the Danube at Ulm, and retreat by Stutgard and Conſtadt towards Kell. But major-general Nauendorff advancing from the neighbourhood of Nordlingen, arrived before Ulm time enough to fruſtrate general Moreau's deſign; ſo that when, on the 23d, a ſtrong column of the enemy defiled out of the town, they found the heights, commanding the road towards Stutgard, already occupied, and did not attempt to force them. The next day, general Nauendorff made his advanced guard (under major-general O'Reilly) attack this corps, and drove it back to the gates of Ulm.

The enemy finding himſelf thus prevented from executing his intended march to Conſtadt and Stutgard, abandoned Ulm on the 26th inſt. leaving in it a large magazine, and a conſiderable number of his Pontoons, and proceeded along the left bank of the Danube as far as Erbach, where he again croſſed the river, and directed his retreat, as is ſuppoſed towards the Foreſt towns.

General Nauendorff marched on the 27th by Blanberen towards Tubengin, where he would come into communication with major-general Meerfeldt, who was at Heckingen.

Lieutenant-general Petraſch after being informed of the enemy's having been fruſtrated in his attempt to retreat by Stutgard, directed his march by Horb towards Villingee: a detachment from his corps, under colonel D'Aſpree, occupying the Knieby and the valley of Kinſig, the Rench and the Murg. A corps that had been detached by general Moreau to reinforce the poſt of Kell, had attempted to force the Kinſig valley, but was repulſed, and obliged to retreat by Freyburg.

Generals Petraſch, Meerfeldt, and Nauendorff, in immediate and cloſe co-operation with each other, will endeavour to fall upon the left flank of general Moreau's retreat, whilſt general La Tour purſues him in front, and general Frolich preſſes on his right.

General Neu has lately driven back the enemy's poſt near Mayence, and taken conſiderable number of priſoners.

General Bournonville is arrived as commander in chief of the French army of the Sambre and Meuſe in place of general Jourdan; but he has not yet attempted to advance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

HALIFAX, *November* 24.

French fleet.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſchooner William, captain Hargrave, in five days from Breton Harbour, Fortune bay, (Newfoundland.) The laſt accounts from the French fleet were, that they ſailed from St. Pierre's on the night of the 10th of October. They had been three days at that place, and were employed night and day in watering the fleet. Before the departure they burnt all the buildings which remained of the ſettlement. They were ſeen by ſome fiſhing boats the night they ſailed, ſteering S. E. Afterwards, by a boat from Placentia bay, they were informed that they were ſeen off the banks of Newfoundland, far to the N. E. The people who have been on board of them, agree in their teſtimony that theſe ſhips are very badly fitted—ſeveral of them very leaky, particularly the admiral's ſhip, which they were continually pumping—badly manned, and the principles of liberty and equality ſo prevalent in the fleet, as nearly to deſtroy all order and ſubordination among them.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 19.

Improved plaiſter for building chimnies.

Some years ſince a Mr. Conrow, of New-Jerſey, built a chimney to a houſe for his brother; in the doing of which, he mixed in the ſtuff with which he plaiſtered the inſide of the chimney, a certain quantity of ſalt. The quantity is unknown, and the perſon is now dead. It is ſaid the chimney has never been ſwept, nor ſet on fire, nor has it ever been ſoul, as the ſoot has always been falling from the chimney on the hearth on every damp or giving day.

As many houſes take fire firſt in the chimnies, and ſo communicate to other houſes or buildings, it muſt, I think, be an object worthy of attention. I would therefore wiſh you would cauſe the information to be publiſhed in the papers, to the end, that different perſons making experiments as to the proportion of ſalt, &c. to be uſed for ſuch plaiſtering, the real quantity or proportion may be found out. I am informed, that if people who have ſtoves fixed in their houſes already built were to waſh the inſide of the chimnies, from time to time, with ſtrong brine, as high as they could reach, it would have a good effect, and if not clear it of its glazing, occaſioned by ſuch ſtoves, would prevent its taking fire with eaſe.

Annapolis, December 22.

On the 16th inſtant the Houſe of Repreſentatives waited on the Preſident in a body, and preſented the following

ANSWER

To his ADDRESS to both Houſes.

SIR,

THE houſe of repreſentatives have attended to your communication reſpecting the ſtate of our country, with all the ſenſibility that the contemplation of the ſubject, and a ſenſe of duty can inſpire.

We are gratified by the information, that meaſures calculated to enſure a continuance of the friendſhip of the Indians, and to maintain the tranquillity of the *weſtern* frontier, have been adopted; and we indulge the hope that theſe, by impreſſing the Indian tribes with more correct conceptions of the juſtice, as well as the power of the United States, will be attended with ſucceſs.

While we notice, with ſatisfaction, the ſteps that you have taken in purſuance of the late treaties with ſeveral foreign nations, the liberation of our citizens, who were priſoners at Algiers, is a ſubject of peculiar felicitation. We ſhall cheerfully co-operate in any further meaſures that ſhall appear, on conſideration to be requiſite.

We have ever concurred with you in the moſt ſincere and uniform diſpoſition to preſerve our neutral relations inviolate, and it is, of courſe, with anxiety and deep regret we hear that any interruption of our harmony with the French republic has occurred; for we feel with you and with our conſtituents, the cordial and unabated wiſh to maintain a perfectly friendly underſtanding with that nation. Your endeavours to fulfil that wiſh, and by all honourable means to preſerve peace and to reſtore that harmony and affection which have heretofore ſo happily ſubſiſted between the French republic and the United States, cannot fail therefore to intereſt our attention. And while we participate in the full reliance you have expreſſed on the patriotiſm, ſelf-reſpect, and fortitude of our countrymen, we cheriſh the pleaſing hope, that a mutual ſpirit of juſtice and moderation will enſure the ſucceſs of your perſeverance.

The various ſubjects of your communication, will, reſpectively, meet with the attention that is due to their importance.

When we advert to the internal ſituation of the United States, we deem it equally natural and becoming to compare the preſent period with that immediately antecedent to the operation of the government, and to contraſt it with the calamities in which the ſtate of war ſtill involves ſeveral of the European nations, as the reflections deduced from both, tend to juſtify as well as to excite, a warmer admiration of our free conſtitution, and to exalt our minds to a more fervent and grateful ſenſe of piety towards Almighty God for the beneficence of his providence, by which its adminiſtration has been hitherto ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed.

And while we entertain a grateful conviction that your wiſe, firm and patriotic adminiſtration, has been ſignally conducive to the ſucceſs of the preſent form of government, we cannot forbear to expreſs the deep ſenſations of regret with which we contemplate your intended retirement from office.

As no other ſuitable occaſion may occur, we cannot ſuffer the preſent to paſs without attempting to diſcloſe ſome of the emotions which it cannot fail to awaken.

The gratitude and admiration of your countrymen are ſtill drawn to the recollection of thoſe reſplendent virtues and talents which were ſo eminently inſtrumental to the atchievements of the revolution, and of which that glorious event will ever be the memorial. Your obedience to the voice of duty and your country, when you quitted reluctantly, a ſecond time, the retreat you had choſen, and firſt accepted the preſidency, afforded a new proof of the devotedneſs of your zeal in its ſervice, and an earneſt of the patriotiſm and ſucceſs which have characteriſed your adminiſtration. As the grateful confidence of the citizens in the virtues of their chief magiſtrate has eſſentially contributed to that ſucceſs, we perſuade ourſelves that the millions whom we repreſent, participate with us in the anxious ſolicitude of the preſent occaſion.

Yet we cannot be unmindful that your moderation and magnanimity, twice diſplayed by retiring from your exalted ſtations, afford examples no leſs rare and inſtructive to mankind, than valuable to a republic.

Although we are ſenſible that this event, of itſelf, completes the luſtre of a character already conſpicuouſly unrivalled by the coincidence of virtue, talents, ſucceſs, and public eſtimation; yet we conceive we owe it to you, Sir, and ſtill more emphatically to ourſelves and to our nation; (of the language of whoſe hearts we preſume to think ourſelves at this moment

the faithful interpreters) to express the sentiments with which it is contemplated.

The spectacle of a free and enlightened nation offering by its representatives the tribute of unfeigned approbation to its first citizen, however novel and inspiriting it may be, derives all its lustre, (a lustre which accident or enthusiasm could not bestow, and which adulation would furnish) from the transcendant merit of which it is the voluntary testimony.

May you long enjoy that liberty which is so dear to you and to which your name will ever be so dear: May your own virtues and a nation's prayers, obtain the happiest sunshine for the decline of your days and the choicest of future blessings. For our country's sake, for the sake of republican liberty, it is our earnest wish that your example may be the guide of your successors; and thus, after being the ornament and safeguard of the present age, become the patrimony of our descendants.

To which the President returned the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,

TO a citizen whose views were unambitious; who preferred the shade and tranquillity of private life, to the splendour and solicitude of elevated stations; and whom the voice of duty and his country could alone have drawn from his chosen retreat; no reward for his public services can be so grateful as public approbation, accompanied by a consciousness that to render those services useful to that country, has been his single aim; and where this approbation is expressed by the representatives of a free and enlightened nation, the reward will admit of no addition. Receive, gentlemen, my sincere and affectionate thanks for this signal testimony that my services have been acceptable and useful to my country. The strong confidence of my fellow-citizens, while it animated all my actions, ensured their zealous co-operation which rendered those services successful. The virtue and wisdom of my successors, joined with the patriotism and intelligence of the citizens who compose the other branches of government, I firmly trust will lead them to the adoption of measures, which, by the beneficence of Providence, will give stability to our system of government; add to its success; and secure to ourselves and to posterity that liberty which is to all of us so dear.

While I acknowledge with pleasure the sincere and uniform disposition of the house of representatives to preserve our neutral relations inviolate; and with them deeply regret any degree of interruption of our good understanding with the French republic, I beg you, gentlemen, to rest assured, that my endeavours will be earnest and unceasing, by all honourable means to preserve peace, and to restore that harmony and affection which have heretofore so happily subsisted between our two nations; and with you, I cherish the pleasing hope that a mutual spirit of justice and moderation, will crown those endeavours with success.

I shall cheerfully concur in the beneficial measures which your deliberations shall mature on the various subjects demanding your attention. And while directing your labours to advance the real interests of our country, you receive its blessings; with perfect sincerity my individual wishes will be offered for your present and future felicity.

G. WASHINGTON.

*** This Gazette, No. 2607, completes the Year with all our Customers.

ALL persons having any just claims against the estate of THOMAS JENINGS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, who is duly authorised to administer on said deceased's estate, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

TAKEN up as a stray, a bright bay HORSE, about 13 hands high, he appears to be 9 or 10 years old, has no perceivable brand, his left hind foot white, a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose, blind in his right eye, and has a small saddle spot on his right side. The owner may have the above horse, by proving property and paying charges.

RICHARD SIMMONS, sen.

October 12, 1796.

Agreeable to an order of the orphans court will be SOLD, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN CARR, late of Anne-Arundel county, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 30th of December,

A VARIETY of household furniture, hogs, horses, sheep, and cattle, with several valuable negroes, among which is a valuable sawyer. For all sums above five pounds a credit of twelve months on giving bond with approved security.

Will be also sold, agreeable to the last will of B. Carr, one hundred and seventeen acres of valuable land, on the above credits.

BENJAMIN CARR, }
ROBERT CARR, } Administrators.
ROBERT WELCH, }

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next county court of Calvert county, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land called BATCHELOR'S QUARTER, lying in the county aforesaid.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

December 20, 1796.

CAVEAT in the LAND-OFFICE,

By the CHANCELLOR, December 1, 1796.

William Moran, against Mevoral Moran,

WILLIAM MORAN having made entry of a caveat aforesaid, and having (as it is said) removed out of the state without prosecuting the same, it is, at the instance of the defendant, ordered, that unless he, the said caveator, appear here on the first day of July next, to support the said caveat, agreeably to the tenor of a subpœna this day issued, the said caveat shall be dismissed, provided the said subpœna be regularly returned by the sheriff of Charles county, where the caveator is said to have last resided in the state, and provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the first day of January next.

Test. JOHN CALLAHAN,
Reg. Ld. Off. W. S.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, J. W. KING, Clk.

November 10, 1796.

WANTED,

AS an assistant in the clerk's office of Prince-George's county, a young man acquainted with the business would be preferred and well encouraged, but an application from any person of business, writing a good hand, will be attended to. A good recommendation will be required of any applicant.

November 17, 1796.

In CHANCERY, December 6, 1796.

William Deakins, junior, and Jane his wife, and John Threlkeld and Elizabeth his wife, vs. Charles Beatty and George Frazer Hawkins, heir and devisee of George Frazer Hawkins, deceased.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the recording of a deed made by the said Charles Beatty and George Frazer Hawkins, deceased, to Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, dated the 15th day of March, 1771, for lots Nos. 42 and 218, in the addition to George-town, called Hawkins and Beatty's Addition to George-town; the bill states, that Jane, wife of William Deakins, junior, and Elizabeth, the wife of John Threlkeld, the complainants, are the devisees of the said Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, and George Frazer Hawkins is the heir and devisee of George Frazer Hawkins, and that the said George Frazer Hawkins lives out of the state of Maryland; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the 23d day of December next; to the intent that the said George Frazer Hawkins may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in March next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed by the bill.

A. C. HANSON, Chan.

Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the PATOWMACK COMPANY will please to take notice, that the shares of delinquent subscribers will be sold on the first Monday in January next, at the Union tavern in George-town. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, unless in the mean-time these payments are fully made.

The stockholders in the additional capital, are required to pay ten per cent. on the amount of each share to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treasurer, on or before the first day of January next.

TOBIAS LEAR, President,
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH, } Directors.
JOHN MASON,

George-town, November 5, 1796.

TAKEN up as strays by the subscriber, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, two MARES, one a sorrel, with a blaze in her face, about thirteen hands high, branded with some letter on her near buttock; the other a bay, about thirteen hands and an half high, no perceivable brand; they both appear to be old, and each was shod before; the sorrel has a very sore back. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM CLARK.

December 2, 1796.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons whatever from hunting on my land, lying at the mouth of Ramsey's creek, with either dog or gun, likewise from fishing at my fishing landing, or oystering in the mouth of the creek, known by the name of Ramsey's Gut, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders as the law directs.

JOSHUA LINTHICOMB.

December 5, 1796.

WANTED,

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the agent of the state of Maryland, about the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, did grant unto Captain Smith Bishop, of Worcester county, a certificate for the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty pounds, the then circulating money of the state; and whereas since the death of the said Bishop, to wit, some time in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, the said certificate was lost by the administratrix of the said Bishop; this is therefore to give notice, that the subscriber, as guardian of Elizabeth, Henry, and Sarah Bishop, the children and representatives of the said Smith Bishop, intends to petition the Governor and Council for the purpose of having the said certificate renewed, agreeable to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, "An act respecting lost certificates," passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

HANNAH BISHOP, Guardian.

December 21, 1796.

THE subscriber hereby respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has again commenced business in the house where he formerly kept store, below the State-house, in the city of Annapolis, where he has on hand a small but general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, among which he has a very handsome assortment of fashionable superfine Spanish broad cloths, cassimers, printed cassimet and swandown jacket patterns, coatings, superfine ladies coating for cloaks, coarse cloths of various kinds and prices, chintzes, calicoes, shawls, coarse and fine linens, table cloths, modes and sattin, pelong for cloaks and bonnets, fancy cords and thicksets, flannels, blankets of different kinds and prices, bed ticks and ticking of the first quality, &c. He has also on hand, in the grocery line, souchong, padu souchong, and hyson teas of the first quality, mustard, pepper, allspice, brown sugar, spirit and Cognac brandy of the first quality, &c. all which he will sell at the most reasonable advance for cash or country produce. It is with pleasure that he embraces the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and former customers for their former favours, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their custom. He also embraces the present opportunity of assuring the public, that he has met with sundry heavy and grievous losses through insolvencies and other misfortunes, and therefore solicitously hopes for their generous patronage, and the more so, as they may have the pleasing satisfaction of contributing to the aid of misfortune without the least diminution of their purse, excepting purchasing such articles as they need, and must necessarily purchase some where, for the subscriber is satisfied he can furnish them with such articles as he has on as good terms as they can purchase them elsewhere, and he intends adding to his assortment in proportion to the encouragement given him by his friends and a generous public. In the mean-time he begs leave to subscribe himself their

Obliged humble servant,

ROBERT DUVALL.

Mrs. DUVALL also respectfully informs her friends and the public, that in future she intends making gowns, habits, bonnets, cloaks, &c. and will be thankful to those who shall please to favour her with their custom.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 17th instant, a negro girl, who says her name is CHLOE CURTIS, her clothing is a striped petticoat, white cotton bed gown, and white linen shift, and says she belongs to RICHARD BRENT, of Charles county. Her master is hereby requested to take her away in two months from this date, or she will be sold for her prison fees, and other expences.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

November 25, 1796.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, a dark bay HORSE, six years old, has a star in his forehead, his left eye out, a pair of old shoes on before, and no brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Nov. 28, 1796. WILLIAM APPLEBY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is obliged, from repeated trespasses, to forbid all persons hunting with dog or gun, or riding through any of his enclosures on West river, or Sparrow's Point near Baltimore-town, without particular leave obtained from

November 21, 1796. RICHARD SPRIGG.

A Stray Horse,

TAKEN up by RICHARD HOPKINS, of GERARD, on the head of South river, he is a dark bay, with a blaze face, a short bobtail, about fourteen hands high. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near Worthington's mill, on the head of Broad creek, a small red HEIFER, supposed to be two or three grasses old, marked with a crop on the right ear. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ISAAC NICHOLLS

WHEN R. K. HEATH lived in Annapolis (at Mr. STEVENS's) he lost a brass Gunter's SCALE, with JACOBUS HEATH cut on the edge thereof. Whoever will deliver it to Mr. Green, shall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

November 26, 1796.

Lands For Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in different counties in this state, will sell the following; the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the purchase, viz.

A TRACT called Five pond Ridge, containing acres, lying on a branch, which empties into Wicomico river.—A tract called Mason's Ridge, containing 77½ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Retirement, containing 169 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury.—A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting house. The above all lying in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.

A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 304 acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 364 acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113½ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz.

A tract called Godman's Alwood, containing 113 acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 84 acres, adjoining and binding on Jark's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.

A tract called the Neglect, containing 124 acres, lying on the road from Easton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.

A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibson's Ridge and Gillingham.—A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Fools Bestle and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repole.—A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest.—A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Ludwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Reclated, containing 15¾ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Resurveyed and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz.

Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagerstown, containing 130½ acres.

In Allegany county, viz.

Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.

A tract called the Patapsco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapsco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Cunyngham's warehouse there.

Also—sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent. 3 per cent. or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, with interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for those lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid. SAMUEL GODMAN.

Annapolis, November 22, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday the 20th November, a negro woman named NAN, about five feet two or three inches high, about thirty years of age, her wool very long before, round faced, large full eyes, very black; she carried with her a stamp'd cotton gown, a brown petticoat of Joan's spinning, a pair of high heeled shoes, and an old wool hat; she had with her also another suit which I do not recollect; she was purchased from the Eastern Shore, and probably may make that way. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any gaol in this state, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home. HUGH DRUMMOND.

All persons are hereby forewarned from taking off said negro, unless at their peril.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

The highest price given for old silver.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

By the Committee of Claims.

THE COMMITTEE of Claims will hereafter day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, ZEBD. HUGHES, Clk.

November 10, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the drawing of a lottery, for the sum of fifty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. 1.

1 prize of	20,000 dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	5,000
2 ditto	2,000	4,000
5 ditto	1,000	5,000
10 ditto	400	4,000
50 ditto	100	5,000
63 ditto	50	3,150
5750 ditto	12	69,000
To be sailed for the canal,		26,250
1847 Prizes,		175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
13500 Tickets at 10 dollars		135,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in 12 months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price ten Dollars.

THE President and Directors of the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the Stockholders, that the remaining two thirds of the first instalment, being one hundred dollars on each share will be required in specie at their banking house on Monday the 19th December next, or on either of the two following days.

NOTICE is also given, that the books of the bank will be opened on the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of making transfers of stock; powers of attorney duly executed before a magistrate, accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county where the magistrate resides, or the oath of the attesting witness, will be received from those who cannot attend in person. All powers of attorney already executed agreeably to the above, or that may be executed before the aforegoing date for the transfer of such stock, will be received by the president, to remain with him until the books are opened, when the same shall be admitted like other powers of attorney.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

Baltimore, 22d October, 1796.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop, opposite Mr. Wharton Green's, where he is determined to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has for sale, hair powder and perfumes, and sundry other articles in the line of his business, such as pomatums, (hard and soft) shaving soap and boxes, powder-bags, silk powder-puffs, toupee irons, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to those who please to favour him with their custom.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

A PRINT

OF LIBERTY, Giving support to the BALD-EAGLE

AN AMERICAN PRODUCTION,

Is in great forwardness and SPECIMENS may be seen at Mr. JOHN SHAW's, Cabinet-Maker, Annapolis, and Mr. TOWERS's, printer, Easton, where subscriptions are received. All orders for ornamental looking-glass frames, or gilt plate frames, will be received in Annapolis by Mr. Shaw, on account of the subscribers,

James Smith, & Co.

Baltimore, November 24, 1796.

THE subscriber hath received, by the last arrivals from EUROPE, his full assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are nets of 26, 45, and 58 fathoms, also seine twine, all of which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come and discharge the same, no longer indulgence cannot be given to those who have been long in arrear, and neglect this notice. JAMES MACKUBBIN.

October 18, 1796.

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sum of the *Funded Debt*, or *Stock*, bearing a present interest, *for ten years*.

1st. That pursuant to an Act of Congress, passed on the 10th day of April, 1796, entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, an Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt, the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit. "First, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen of such sum, as will be then adequate according to the contract, for the final redemption of the Stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *Interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rate of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends. The public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

Know all men by these presents, that I, [blank] of [blank] do make, constitute and appoint [blank] my true and lawful attorney for me, and in my name, to receive dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law on the [blank] describing the stock, standing in my name in the books of [blank] describing the books on the Treasurer or the commissioners of Loans, where the stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also for me and in my name, and for that purpose to make and substitute, and do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or his substitute shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

IN WITNESS hereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the [blank] day of [blank] in the year [blank].

Sealed and Delivered in presence of

BE IT KNOWN, that on the [blank] day of [blank] before me personally came [blank], to me known and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed [blank] Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next courts, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next; at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix;
M. BEARD,
JOHN BEARD, } Administrators.

P. S. And on the first day of December aforesaid will be offered for sale, on a credit till the first day of March next, on bond with approved security, a large crop of Indian corn, and corn fodder, also some hay; a quantity of excellent cider, and a parcel of stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c. which remained unsold at the last sale.

Beard's Habitation, October 22, 1796.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high; has on the near hoof a white spot, and a small scar on the inside his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SHAW:
GAZETTE.